

## Triple P Positive Parenting Program (System)

Benefit-cost estimates updated July 2015. Literature review updated April 2012.

Current estimates replace old estimates. Numbers will change over time as a result of model inputs and monetization methods.

The WSIPP benefit-cost analysis examines, on an apples-to-apples basis, the monetary value of programs or policies to determine whether the benefits from the program exceed its costs. WSIPP's research approach to identifying evidence-based programs and policies has three main steps. First, we determine "what works" (and what does not work) to improve outcomes using a statistical technique called meta-analysis. Second, we calculate whether the benefits of a program exceed its costs. Third, we estimate the risk of investing in a program by testing the sensitivity of our results. For more detail on our methods, see our [technical documentation](#).

Program Description: Triple P – Positive Parenting Program (all levels) is a universal prevention program that aims to increase the skills and confidence of parents in order to prevent the development of serious behavioral and emotional problems in their children. Triple P has five levels of intensity. The base level is a media campaign that aims to increase awareness of parenting resources and inform parents about solutions to common behavioral problems. Levels two and three are primary health care interventions for children with mild behavioral difficulties, whereas levels four and five are more intensive individual- or class-based parenting programs for families of children with more challenging behavior problems. The evaluation in this study was a population-based trial that provided all levels of the program.

### Benefit-Cost Summary

Program benefits		Summary statistics	
Participants	\$190	Benefit to cost ratio	\$9.58
Taxpayers	\$599	Benefits minus costs	\$1,278
Other (1)	\$429	Probability of a positive net present value	58 %
Other (2)	\$208		
Total	\$1,427		
Costs	(\$149)		
Benefits minus cost	\$1,278		

The estimates shown are present value, life cycle benefits and costs. All dollars are expressed in the base year chosen for this analysis (2014). The economic discount rates and other relevant parameters are described in our [technical documentation](#).

## Detailed Monetary Benefit Estimates

Source of benefits	Benefits to				
	Participants	Taxpayers	Other (1)	Other (2)	Total benefits
From primary participant					
Crime	\$0	\$5	\$13	\$3	\$20
Child abuse and neglect	\$31	\$1	\$0	\$1	\$33
Out-of-home placement	\$0	\$80	\$0	\$40	\$121
K-12 grade repetition	\$0	\$1	\$0	\$0	\$1
K-12 special education	\$0	\$2	\$0	\$1	\$3
Health care (smoking)	\$75	\$474	\$416	\$237	\$1,203
Property loss (alcohol abuse/dependence)	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Labor market earnings (child abuse & neglect)	\$84	\$36	\$0	\$0	\$120
Adjustment for deadweight cost of program	\$0	\$0	\$0	(\$75)	(\$75)
<b>Totals</b>	<b>\$190</b>	<b>\$599</b>	<b>\$429</b>	<b>\$208</b>	<b>\$1,427</b>

We created the two "other" categories to report results that do not fit neatly in the "participant" or "taxpayer" perspectives. In the "Other (1)" category we include the benefits of reductions in crime victimization, the economic spillover benefits of improvement in human capital outcomes, and the benefits from private or employer-paid health insurance. In the "Other (2)" category we include estimates of the net changes in the value of a statistical life and net changes in the deadweight costs of taxation.

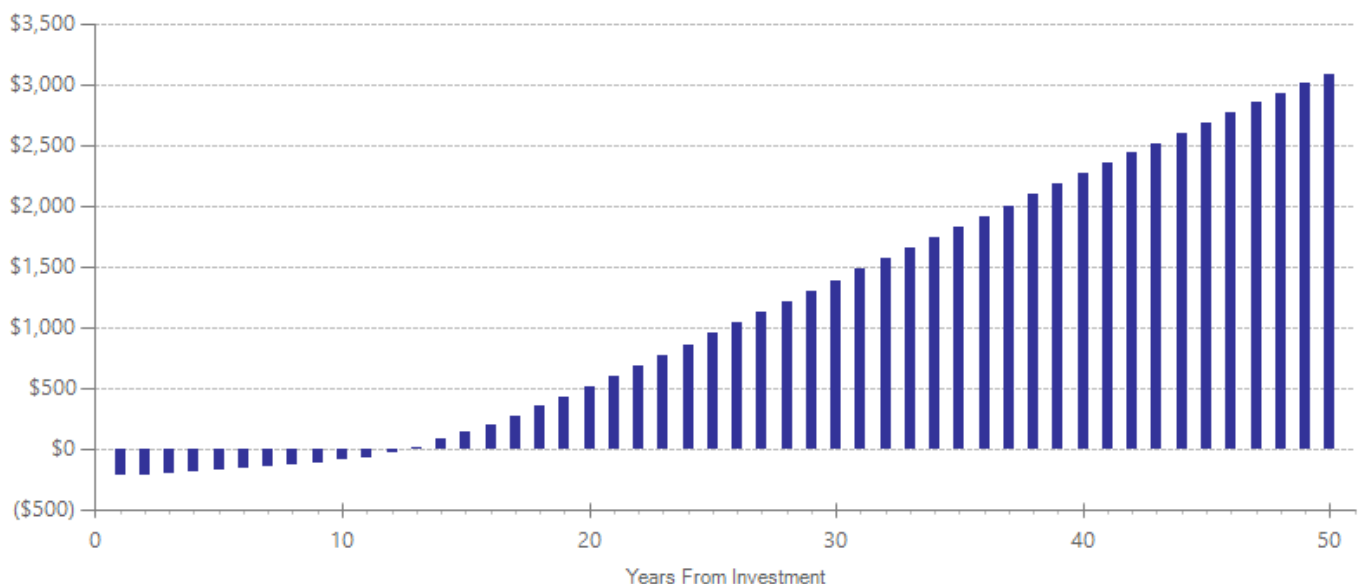
## Detailed Cost Estimates

	Annual cost	Program duration	Year dollars	Summary statistics	
Program costs	\$137	1	2008	Present value of net program costs (in 2014 dollars)	(\$149)
Comparison costs	\$0	1	2008	Uncertainty (+ or - %)	20 %

Training costs estimated from Foster, E. M., Prinz, R. J., Sanders, M. R., & Shapiro, C. J. (2008). The costs of a public health infrastructure for delivering parenting and family support. *Children and Youth Services Review*, 30(5), 493-501; parenting program costs estimated by multiplying average Washington cost per family by 10 percent of the population assumed to receive the parenting program, distributed over 100 percent of the population.

The figures shown are estimates of the costs to implement programs in Washington. The comparison group costs reflect either no treatment or treatment as usual, depending on how effect sizes were calculated in the meta analysis. The uncertainty range is used in Monte Carlo risk analysis, described in our [technical documentation](#).

### Cumulative Net Cash Flows Over Time (Non-Discounted Dollars)



## Meta-Analysis of Program Effects

Outcomes measured	Primary or secondary participant	No. of effect sizes	Treatment N	Unadjusted effect size (random effects model)		Adjusted effect sizes and standard errors used in the benefit-cost analysis					
						First time ES is estimated			Second time ES is estimated		
				ES	p-value	ES	SE	Age	ES	SE	Age
Child abuse and neglect	Primary	1	96650	-0.138	0.808	-0.050	0.571	6	-0.050	0.571	17
Out-of-home placement	Primary	1	85000	-0.311	0.346	-0.112	0.330	6	-0.112	0.330	17

## Citations Used in the Meta-Analysis

Prinz, R. J., Sanders, M. R., Shapiro, C. J., Whitaker, D. J., & Lutzker, J. R. (2009). Population-based prevention of child maltreatment: The U.S. Triple P system population trial. *Prevention Science*, 10(1), 1-12.

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Printed on 08-05-2015



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